JOHN PAUL'S VIEWS OF WOMEN (AND MEN) WHO WORK WITHOUT WAGES.

THEIR TIRADES, AND THEIR HARD LINES. Would that I might take some of the independent sewing-women, unrestrained shopgirls and Surely their hearts would be moved to sympathy with woes which, not dreaming of, they do not are peace-with the exception of those which are more likely has not the disposition) to change. "an imposing brownstone front," for

it is imposing-on you; brownstone front, indeed, vous. moment-i. e. if we can get the upstairs girl (now busily engaged in a hand to hand contention with ownstairs one as to who shall gather up the desired. matches which lie on the floor and over which to answer the bell. True we may have to wait a few minutes-while she peers through the shutters wled at while we mildly ask if Mrs. Cocobolo the insight into the miseries of those who are supposed to be "independent" if not well off, will be the instant-she is "taking her zither lesson"will we be scated in the parlor for a moment Yes. And the girl with a dime novel in one hand curiosity not unmingled with contempt. Through half-drawn portiere we catch a glimpse of Mrs. Cocobolo, a red silk handkerchief tied nd her head and an ash-pail in her hand, as makes a hurried escape from the reception room, where she has been polishing the grate, and Here are many articles of luxury but very few of the air tells that things have lately been cleaned : and one can see at a glance that the carpet has been turned, for the figures run the wrong way of "tidies" are hung on everything, dangling around our neck or tangling your elbows when you sit lown; and in struggling to escape from their meshes a disarrangement is brought about which reveals frayed, tattered and most disreputable stands invitingly open, an incomprehensible piece from Wagner on top, with music scattered round: ating yourself you run a hand trillingly over the keys. The instrument has not been tuned in a year, the pedal doesn't work and the keys of the middle register are evidently bald-as is very well known if there be a deficiency of felt one cannot

one, but this dear old thing has so many sacred to give it up. It belonged to an aunt of my she died. And mem'ry flows with lava tide, as it were. And Arabella loves it so." Arabella is the eldest of four daughters.

Of course we know that the piano is of modern make and that it could be tuned and generally overhauled internally without any particular disturbance to whatever sacred associations may cluster round its outside, but we do not say so. And we inquire for Arabella-knowing that the other young ladies must be in since they have not yet come out. Poor Arabella is not very well. She has been in such a round of party-going and partygiving lately that she is quite broken up and rarely gets downstairs till late in the afternoon. We saw Arabella's head peeping over the stairs where she was evidently dusting down the banisters as we entered, but do not mention this fact. Courtesy must be preserved even if historiral accuracy be sacrificed in consequence; and we rather like Arabella on the whole.

At this moment the door-bell rings and Mrs Cocobolo starts up with: "Pardon me, but there's one of the children. I have told them ever so often that they must not disturb the girl when the's dressing her salads to open the door for them, but to just leave it ajar a little when they go out, and I've finally forbidden her to answe the bell when they ring."

Mrs. Cocobolo leaves the room. A brogue is in our ears-by means of a treacherous speakingtube near to which we are seated, which for the moment plays the unpremeditated part of a tele phone, we are made sharers in a confidence evidently intended for the cook: "Indade, thin, an' it's gone to the dure hersilf she has an' will. It's not me place at all at all to be attindin' the dure fur Miss Arabilla's young man who's after comin' at all hours of the day wid all sorts of desaving an' deludin' excuses for it." And to the inquiry at the door, in anything but a child's voice, if Miss Cocobolo be at home, we hear the patter on the stairs, the reception-room door shuts and soon the lady of the house re-enters.

"These old faithful servants have to be so ht mored," she says, and seats herself. A sputtering and fizzing as though a lot of pin-wheels were being let off comes up from below, and we are made aware by the same treacherous tube at our ear that a row is coing on in the kitchen as to which of the faithful servants so peculiarly humored shall open the basement door for the ashman. and in the exchange of compliments discover that one has been here a week, the other ten days, and even scrub-and won't learn. that both are going to clear out at the end of

the month without further warning. Ting-a-ling-ling ! The lunch-bell rings loudly and prolongedly as we rise, and Mrs. Cocobolo urges us to stay. But the look of relief that blossoms upon her face when we declare that we must go, have a positive engagement elsewhere, in fact, would be an adequate reward for a greater sacrifice than the one we're making. "So sorry," she murmurs. "We have but little to-day, for Cocobolo is away-just a few oysters and a bird, you know; but do stay; I'm sure you'd like rd." We politely though firmly persist in our declination. And the smell of red herring that penetrates the hall while we bow our way to the front door tells plainly enough the kind of

ow, Mrs. Caramel, I wish to tell you plainly and without exaggeration the wretchedness of the family whose home we have just left. The exact state of affairs I know very well, for Mr. Cocobolo formerly belonged to the Fiddledee Club. of which I am a member, and at a certain hour in the evening was apt to become confidential nily would never have known the strait-

PRISONERS OF GENTILITY. stratum of society in which persons tell their suffering. The luxury of confession and complaint is not theirs. Those of the Cocobolo order must Spartan-like hide the fox which gnaws at their vitals behind their smiling brownstone fronts and give a nickel to the begrar with whom they'd

gladly exchange pocketbooks. Mr. Cocobolo, who was never brought up to do happy-go-lucky cigarette-rollers by the hand and much, married a woman who was brought up to lead them through a few of the miserable brown- do even less. He had tolerable credit, she a stone mansions with which this city, alas! is filled. | moderate fortune; by putting these together they managed to live quite comfortably. But bye-andbye children came. About the same time "money understand; of whose existence they have not became very plenty "-plenty, that is to say, exeven a suspicion. And could I but persuade cept with those who were so unfortunate as to Bridget to leave for one moment her warm and have a little and who tried to live upon their infortable kitchen where all the surroundings comes. The rate of interest ran down-from seven per cent to six, to five; finally to four, and lucky pieces; where Plenty stalks-side by side, perhaps, you were to get that. And while interest was with stalwart Crot n-bugs-and visit the parlor running down the children were growing up; exand bedrooms upstairs, she might then in a manner catch on to the wretchedness of those above her so far as being on the parlor floor is conher (so far as being on the party school is them and servants. They were fairly driven into house keeping. A relative of Mr. Cocobolo who the hearts of down-trodden mistresses-to say had an imposing brownstone mansion in a fashadvertising columns at an ionable and very advantageous locality-near all of about twenty cents a line. the churches, colleges, asylums and hospitals, but Brought face to face with this suffering from a matter of two or three miles from Mr. Cocobelo's which her station hap; ily exempts her, confronted club and most of his old friends-kindly consented th facts which are as patent as the egg-beater to let them have it for a merely nominal rent. which in her contumacy she refuses to use she \$2,000 a year, the tenants to keep it in repair. might make some attempt at an amelioration of You have just seen the house. The money that senditions which perhaps she is powerless but Mr. Cocobolo used to spend in eigars, red cravats and patent leather shoes he has since been obliged to squander in plumbing, bellpulls, paint, putty lestance. It looks well enough and comfortable and clotheslines. When you call on him now he from the outside, but, as has already been said. offers you a pipe and says cigars make him ner-Scarcely wide enough to turn even he has on his table will make you tired. Yet he n well-rounded period in, the fourth floor is in is hospitality itself. You think him distrait when the clouds. And up and down all these weary you're talking to him. He does not mean to be flights-not of fancy by any means-the groaning disrespectful-it is not that your affairs bore him. mistress of the mansion must tug and toil a that he is not profoundly interested in your sci-dozen times a day to see that the "girls" have atica. But he has rheumatism in his own left done that which she has in all humility entreated shoulder, caught by lying on that lounge near them to do-particularly that their pitchers are the north window and reading the newspapersfilled lest they be obliged to make their humble perhaps you noticed how the gale that swept in toilets at the kitchen sink and arrange their through the badly constructed fittings lifted my barrs in the dining-room. Enter with me for a wis-and, occupied with his own ills, possibly thinking, too, of his own bills, he did not follow you so closely in your argument as you may have

Mrs. Cocobolo is a good woman-none better. both have been tramping since breakfast time) But the privations she undergoes, the sacrifices she has to make, to keep up appearances would move a corner groceryman to tears. Arabella has not to see if it is Arabella's young man-and then be had a new dress in three winters-the old one is just turned and turned and cleaned-that's why is in; but the experience of this grade of life, she smells so of benzine on reception days. Some persons think it's the old gentleman's breath, but I assure you it is not. Mrs. Cocobolo says she worth all the cost. Mrs. Cocobolo is engaged for would like very much to take hold heartily and help improve the condition of the poor-but she can get no time. A sewing-woman cannot be had for money, much less for love. And she is withand a feather duster in the other attacks the bric-a-brac furiously, eyeing us the while with a content. There if she requests them to be careful about the coal. not to throw all that is left of the joint in the ashbarrel, to turn down the gas when it is not being used. Mr. Cocobolo told me that for nearly a month in the beginning of the winter he met a new girl coming up the sters every time he went out in the morning, the same one going down scurries upstairs. We look around the room, when he returned in the evening. Welcome the coming, speed the parting girl, became the watch-A faint but perceptible smell of benzine in word of the family-Mr. Cocobolo included. It was specially given out, even to guests, that Bridget's feelings were not to be injured, no ad-I, for the figures run the wrong way of ditional steps put upon Mary. Why, an admirer The furniture looks fairly well, but of Arabella-quite a promising parti, by the way came to grief in consequence. As the girl objected to epening the door for him more than once a day and never in the morning, and it became a question of which should quit, he did. But when he was asked the other day to subbeneath. The beautiful resewood piano scribe to a func to provide every workingwoman with an upright piano he refused-was rather profane about it, I believe.

Seriously, I have not put the case of the Cocoboles very strengly. They are friends of mine and I do not wish to expose them to public sympathy. But this I do know, they are going from bad to worse, running more and more behindhand Ah, trying my dear old piano? Mr. Cocobolo each year, and what the end of it all will be I do has done his best to persuade me to have a new not know. Arabella already envies the freedom of the sewing-woman, the shopgirl or the cigaretteions connected with it that I cannot bear roller. They have freedom, she says, and are not obliged to lie. Their young men can call upon them without hindrance. They do not have to go to reception after reception in the sam and stay up night after night to entertain people in whom they have no interest. They work and sleep and die-wearing beautiful bangs in the neanwhile-and there's an end of it. The only difference between her and girls of their degree. she declares, is that she works, cannot sleep and doesn't die. And she's tired of trying to live on nothing at all-this, she says, is worse than dying

on a very little. The hopelessness of this case of the Cocobolo is that I do not see how it can be bettered. They are perfectly helpless. I suggest to Arabella that he teach-she does not know enough, she says. That she sew-this she cannot do; she was never taught. Of housework she knows nothing-is just as ignorant as are the sewing-women, shopgirls and cigarette-rollers of whom we have lately read.

To Mr. Cocobolo I suggest that he might find ome light employment-something that required neither experience nor talent; be an "editor," for instance. He objects that he has never been one reply that he can go over manuscript, cross out entences here and there at haphazard without regard to sense and mix the thing up generally quite as well as any one else. To this he feebly replies that he has always been a gentleman it rt a scholar, and doesn't think he'd care to try "What can you do?" I shout in despair. "Well," he says, "I can point lead pencils." Indeed he can. If only there were a need for

men, careful, conscientious and industrious, to charpen lead pencils. I am confident that Mr. Cocobolo would command a permanent place and at an excellent salary. He says it is not his fault that people don't want their lead pencils pointed; nobody ever taught him to do anything else and he taught himself that. This being the case he thinks some one else is to blame, that he ought to be taken care of—or at least let alone.

When I suggest to him that he might go into the country and sharpen fence-posts instead of lead pencils, he says the thing is different; he reply, hushed and low, that she is; there's a never learned to sharpen fence-posts. Nor will he even consent to go into the country, take a small house, do nothing at all, but by living within his means make both ends meet and have done with debt and deceit and splendid squalor. So what to do with the Cocobolos-Cocobolo especially-I don't know. Were I able I'd found a large asylum-for him and other idiots who don't even know enough to be editors. But, as it is, I don't know that there is anything else ut to leave him to be quietly snuffed out by that most inexorable extinguisher, "the survival of the fittest." in company and common with women who can't cook, can't sew, can't work, can't

CHARLES HENRY WEBB.

HE DID NOT WANT TO BE PECULIAR.

From The Philadelphia Times.

W. H. Crawford, a raifroad conductor who has seen service on the Chicago, Burbin, ton and Quincy, Wabash, Union Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joe systems, and who began as a peanut boy, was at Broad Street Station yesterdsy. A friend of Crawford's, who runs a train on the Peansylvania, said:

One day while Crawford was cuployed on the Wabash a sweeping invitation to conductors to send in their resignations was forwarded by the general superintendent. Crawford was one of the anfortunates. His resignation was forwarded and accepted, and in return he acceived the pay due him and a letter strongly indorsing his ability as a railroad-r. A few day-later he applied to the superintendent of the inannival and St. Joe for a train, presenting the Wabash indorsement.

"I see," said the St. Joe chief, "this letter says you understand the business, but makes no reterence to your integrity. Now, Mr. Crawford, if I should give you a train, what percentage of the cash receipts would you be villing to turn in to the company?"

Whatever has been customary with the old conductors," was Crawford's answer.

But they have been keeping it all," remarked the superintendent.

"Well," said Crawford, with a smile, "that will be satisfactory to me."

To his surprise the superintendent told him to come

satisfactory to me."

To his surprise the superintendent told him to come around on Monday and he could have a train, adding: "I rather like your frankness."

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

HOW MUCH TIME WILL IT TAKE TO CROSS! SOME PREVIOUS RECORDS-FEW DATA FOR BET.

TING-MAKING UP POOLS. On the principle, rather curtly expressed by gamblers, that "money talks," the number and amounts of the wagers made on any stated occurrence of a sporting nature have come to be regarded as the surest indication of the extent of the interest taken in it by the general public. This rule, nowever, hardly applies to the ocean race from Owl's Head to Roche's Point between the keel schooners Coronet and Danutless for a sweepstakes of \$20,000; for while the strictly betting people—those who are known about town as being always ready to stake any amount from a nickel to a thousand dollars or more on anything in which there is the element of chance and who apparently have no other means of livelihood—have placed little money on this contest, there is no question that nearly every one who reads his daily paper watches closely for new details attending the fitting up of the yachts and has some opinion as to the probable outcome of their long trip to the eastward. The gamblers, most of whom know little or nothing about yachts, have doubtless been nonplussed by the variety of expressions of experts respecting the qualifications of the two racers, and have concluded that where "doctors disagree" it is advisable for them to "keep their hands oft." Of course they place great confidence in records, but here agan they are in a quandary. On the one hand they find a vessel with a record extending over a period of twenty-one years and tairly well sprinkled with victories, while on the other is a boat little more than a year old, in which have been introduced all the latest great developments in naval architecture of which they, have heard so much.

"It beats the Dutch," ejaculated one of the fraternity, "to hear the way these yachting men talk about those two boats. One says that the Coronet carries too much canvas; another says that's the trouble with the Dauntless. One in-ists that the Dauntles is too much by the head; and another that she's too much by the head; and another that she's too much by the head; and another that she's too much by the head; and another that she's too much by the head; and another that she's too much by the head; and another that she's too much by the head; and another that she's too much by the head; and another that she's too much by the head; and anot the general public. This rule, nowever, hardly applies to the ocean race from Owl's Head to Roche's Point

Much of the betting thus far done has been by

me."

Much of the betting thus far done has been by memoers of the down-town exchanges who are affiliated with one or another of the yacht clubs and who in most instances are pr-judiced in their choice of boats by their personal relations to the owners or by some other cause than their relative merits. Odds of five to four are given both ways and neither is a decided favorite. Must of those who back the Dauntless to win are governed in their choice not by their faith in the schooner, but by their confidence in Captain Samuels's ability to guide her into the best winds and most tavorable currents.

One of the contingencies on which considerable money is being staked is the number of days in which the winning boat will make the trin. Several pools of goodly sums have been made, in which the contributors have marked on slips of paper, without knowing the figure made by any other contributor, an estimate of the duration of the rovage; the one coming nearest to the actual time, of course, taking the entire amount paid in. One of these nools was made at the Stock Exchange on Thursday; there were fourteen subscribers at \$500 each. The guesses ranged from ten to thirty days. The minimum and maximum of these are regarded as somewhat wild, but in reality there is little basis for calculation, everything depending upon the weather. Precedents show that the difference in time made by yachts in making the passa e is fully as wide as the range of figures made by the pool subscribers.

About the first yacht to cross the Atlantic was Commodore Ashbury's schooner Lavonia. She came over in September and was twenty-nine days, thee hours and thirty minutes in coming from Cowes to Sandy Hook. She was about the size of the Dauntless,

modore Ashbury's encount Livouri. She came over in September and was twenty-nine days, three hours and thirty minutes in coming from Cowes to Sandy Hook. She was about the size of the Dauntless, measuring 115 teet 8 inches at the state line and having a depth of 11 teet 81s inches. She encountered rough weather and heatwinds and was hove to for 46 hours when about half way across, and for five days Captain J. R. Wood, her master, was unable to make observations. Her best un for a single day was 237 miles and her poorest 38 miles.

In the ocean race of 18tife between James Gordon Bennett's Henrietta, George and Franklin Osgood's Ficetwing and Fierre Lorillard's Vesta for a sweep-stakes of \$90,000, the Henrietta made the passage from the Sandy Hook Lightship to the Needles at the southwest point of the Isle of Wight in thirteen days, twenty-one hours and fifty-live minutes. Her longest day's run was 280 miles and the chortest 153 miles. The Fleetwing occupied tourteen days, six hours and ten minutes in making the voyage and the Vesta fourteen days, six hours and fifty minutes. The greatest very large to the stars by the manutes. The Fleerwing occupied fourteen days, six hours and ten minutes in making the voyage and the Vesta fourteen days, six hours and fifty minutes. The greatest and least distances covered in twenty-four hours by the former were 270 and 186 miles respectively, and by the latter 277 and 165 miles. The Vesta was over thirty-two days in making the return voyage in May, 1867, being eaught in a succession of hurricanes and losing her foretopmast, jibboom and a portion of her rail. Her log showed her longest day's run to be 270 miles and her shortest 140 miles. The quickest passages made were by the Dauntless and Sappho in May and June, 1862. In the former moint the Dauntless sailed from Sandy Heek to Queenstown in twelve days, seventeen hours and six minutes, and in June the Sappho covered the obstance between the same points in twelve days, nine hours and thirty-rix minutes. When the Cambria and Dauntless raced from Cowes to Sandy Hook in July of the following year the Dauntless as out twenty three days and seven hours. The Cambria reached the finishing point nearly two hours ahead and occup ed twenty-three

belief that there will not be so much wind at sea as the owners of the Coronet and Dauntless housed for when they agreed upon the time for the race, and say that there seems to be little prospect of the yachts etting to Queenstown in less than twenty days

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club expect to crapy their new city club house by May 1, although as yet the building has not been finally selected. The Committee on Location have their eyes on a suitable site and will probab! rexecute a lease this week. They do not care to say now exactly where it is but state that it is within the boundary formed by Twenty sixth and Thirtieth sts. and Fitth and Madison aves. The house will contain, besides the usual lounging places, a library furnished with all sorts of books on nautical topics and a model room. The upper floors will be used as bachelors' quarters to, members of the club. To meet the expenses of installation in its new house and to tide it over the first year the club decided to issue bonds of \$25 each bearing 5 per cent interest and payable at the option of the club. Of these \$4,125 has already been subscribed. One of the features which will tend to awaken interest in practical and theoretical yachting among the members will be a series of fectures to be delivered next winter by officers of the Navy and experts in yacht designing and construction and navigation. The subjects proposed to be treated in these lectures are: Theory, method and practice of draughting the lines of yachts; the elements of designs and the calculations for their determination; relation, functions and importance of these elements; stability, its exact and approximate determination; sparring and sail plans; rigging and iron work; sails and sailmaking; construction of centre-board and keel yachts of wood, iron and steel composite; types of yachts; history and development of yachts and yachting; laws of recist ance of tin ds; form and surface of vessels; sea going qualities of cruising yachts; along shore and off-shore navigation; dead reckoning; nautical astronomy; construction, theory and we af instruments harbors sixth and Thirtieth sts. and Fifth and Madison aves. navigation; dead reckoning; nautical astronomy; construction, theory and u-cs of instruments harbors and channels; light houses and lights; ocean courses; marine geography and trade winds; and the law of

marine geography and trade winds; and the law of storms.

In an extended and exhaustive report, read at the meeting of the club on February 26, the Committee on Location hinted at the advisability of forming a Naval Reserve from among the yachtsmen of the country, which should have at least as much support from the State and Federal Government as does the State militis. "The whole subject of present and national interest of our coast detences," says the report, "must, in the light of motern exprience, be regarded, not upon purely theoretical grands, but from the point of view which would belong to men of liberal education who had made the subject of seamanship in its broadest sense their study. The expenditures upon navies and detences are frequently in an inverse ratio to the definite and practical knowledge possessed, and in our present ignorance no detail is too basignificant to assume an unexpected importance. Proficency in seamanship among amateers deserves, as a rarer knowledge, at least such recognition as is bestowed on voluntary minitary training."

The attention of Commodore Bancrett Gherardi having been called to this portion of the report, he has written a letter to L. F. D'Orenieuly, the secretary of the club, in which he says: "The interest that has recently developed in the increase of our armament and the building of ships for the navy is very graitying, and the underscored lines in the report have a peculiar significance in connection with our naval establishment. The long delay has so reduced our strength affoot that the ships that have been authorized to be built, though seeming an increase, scarcely make good the deficiency created during the last tew years, by the decay and withdrawal from active service of the many wooden vessels built to meet the exigencies of the late war, and give adequate on ployment to our officers and 8,000 enlisted n.cn, and appendices now constituting our na al strength. "These new vessels differ from the old in being full-powered steamships, some with rig and syar In an extended and exhaustive report, read at the

war-n.tan improbable occurrence—will be how to recruit the navy with capable scamen. With our mer-chant marine almost gone this becomes a very serious question. The late war brought with it the sweeping question. The late war brought with it the sweeping away of our commerce: the patriotic seamen without employment happily found the mayy a field to exercise their training until its strength reached 60,000 as well-trained, efficient and trustworthy men as ever aid arduous duries affoat.

But now, where shall we look for help? The com-

But now, where shall we look for help? The com-paratively small number of able-bodied men engaged in maritime pursuits under our flag gives but a limited field to increase our naval strength. The only available body of men, it seems to me, outside the fishing and coasting fleets are our amateur sailors, the gentlemen of the yacht clubs, who would form a body of intelligent and efficient officers. Your volun-

tary enrolment as a Naval Reserve with the exemp-

tary enrolment as a Naval Reserve with the exemptions and rules similar to those accorded to the militia of the several States, would prove a source of the greatest maritime strength to the Government in case of war. Your proficiency in seamanship and general nautical knowledge would render your instruction by the officer of the navy in the many duties on board an armed vessel an easy and agreeable task. This once accomphished your value would be particular y fe tin organizing a raval force from the blue jackets, unfortunately of nearly every nationality but our own, that find occupation in American bottoms. The formation of a United States Naval Reserve has long been dreamed of by many, but the small number of vessels at our command, the very limited available appropriations and transitory natures of sailors generally, even if Americans, rendering it almost impossible to conduct a con innous course of unstruction, have all tended to make the enrolment of maritime militia impracticable.

"The idea, however, has formally taken shape in a measure somewhat incomplete, introduced into the United States Senate, which not only provides for the personnel of a Reserve, but makes a laudable effort to encourage the building of commercial ships by granting subsidies under prescribed conditions. The ships are to be capable of carrying an armament and render valuable assistance in case of need. Efforts in this direction, unfortunately, must be largely controlled by politics, in which the officers of the navy take little or no part, from force of orcumstances due to a continual change of residence and extended absence on duty abread. For the necessary enactments to obtain this end we must look to you for assistance, and the few others having a knowledge of nautical affairs in efforts to man a feet of armed vessels, to draw the attention of our people to the practicability of draw-actions addrawable assistance and a care-actions and a colition of the action and a colition of the action and a colition and a colition and a coli

the others having a knowledge of nautical affairs in efforts to man a feet of armed vessels, to draw the attention of our people to the practicability of drawing upon them for citizen sailors as well as citizen soldiers, and establish a militia of the sea worthy the applause so well won by the volunteer force of the Union in the late war.

"Proficiency in seamanship among amitteurs deserves, as a rare knowledge, well at the hands of our legislators, and should be carefully fostered to meet the demand that must come when our flag will be no unusual sight in the martime centres. More time is necessarily greater on shipboard then in the camp, hence the greater need of longer training to fit men for naval service and the importance of speedy action to obtain this end."

naval service and the infortunce of speedy action to obtain this end."

Letters of a similar tenor have also been received from Licutenant-Commander R. N. G. Brown, stationed at Nortolk, Va.; Samuel J. Colgate, owner of the Idler: W. Lloyd Jeffries, of the Eastern Yacht Club; and the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water of Brooklyn.

## WESTERN MEN IN THE EAST.

### WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY OF THEIR PLANS AND ROPES.

It sounds somewhat queerly n the ears of Eastern people to hear mention made of eastern Washington Territory. It was such a phrase on the lips of A. M. Cannon, of Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, that arrested attention the other day at an up-town hotel and caused much laughter. Mr. Cannon is a banker the country. He formerly lived at Portland, Oregon, but struck out into the wilderness of Washington Ferbut struck out into the wilderness of Washington fer-ritory for his health and located at Spokane Falls when it was only an Indian trading station. Now it is a town of 5,000 inhabitants with the Northern Pacific Railroad running through it and two lines of railroad stretching away north and south from its boundaries to tap the surrounding country. One of these roads goes to the Cœur de Alene Mountains, where the new goes to the Cour de Alene Mountains, where the new gold fields were discovered two or three years ago. The other line runs from Spekane Falls to the Snake River country, and is in process of construction. The railroad to the gold field has been a great advantage to Spekane Falls, because it has made that place the centre of supplies for the miners. Mr. Cannon says that the productiveness of the field is as great as was anticipated, and that more people are constantly going in there to search for the precious metal.

Mr. Cannou's companion here is Paul F. Mohr, the engineer under whose direction the two branch railroads have been built. The two men are types of the roads have been built. The two men are types of the energetic and growing civilization of the far West. Mr. Cannon is a heavily built man, with broad shoulders, a slight stoop and a narrow chest suspiciously indicative of the pulmonary trouble for which he originall, sought the woods. He has a large forehead, heavy face and flowing black beard reaching nearly to his waist. He is plainly one of the pioneers, a self-educated and self-made in m. Mr. Mohr is above six teet in height, stender but welf-proportioned with an intelligent face and brown mustache. He is not above therty-five years of age, college bred and theroughly educated. It is in the union of such men that great enterprises are undertaken and completed on the frontier.

rad Kohrs, who is sometimes called the Cattle King of Montana. His home is at Deer Lodge which is the centre of his operations in the cattle-growing business. Mr. Kohrs is a giant in stature, standing nearly six and one-halt feet in height, with broad shoulders and well-filled chest. He is a German by birth and went from lows in 1856 to California to engage in mining, and then drifted back to Montana where he started in cattle-grazing in a small way. Now his herds number scores of thousands of cattle and sis wealth amounts to several million dollars. In a chat about the beef reduct he said: "The loss of cattle by the weather has been much less in Montana than generally stated. I should say that we have lost up to the present time not above 5 per cent of the herds. A loss of 5 per cent in February, however, means a loss anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent before the cose of April. There are 1,700,000 head of cattle in Montana, from which you may understand that the loss of such a percentage is pretty large. Still it is not sufficient to injure the business seriously. There are large gains in it and we take large chances and can stand I rge losses. The cattle that have died off during the win er are mostly those that were driven in last year. They were boor in fiesh and not sufficiently acclimated to stand the stress of weat er. The reports that I get from the relindicate that the weather is tairly good. A. D. Swan, who has just come from Wyoming on his way to Scotland, tells me that they have had very good weather, so that the cattle business generally in the Northwest is fairly good. The way in which the reports get out about the terrible destruction of the herds is from the casual observation of persons coming down through the Yellowstone country. They see the dead cattle and very tew live ones and immediately jump to the conclusion that 50 or 75 per cent of all the cattle in the Territories have been destroyed." Mr. Kohrs is a giant in stature, standing nearly six and one-half feet in height, with broad shoulders and

In talking about Montana Mr. Kohrs said: "The prosperity of the Territory has been very great in the past and promises well for the future. The mining resources are very great and a poor man could start in and develop a mine without involving himself in a great outlay. He could mine from the top down and be taking out something all the time, so that gradually is he diveloped his mine he would be able to build works of his own and control his own property without assistance from capitalists. Montana has in fact been a poor man's country. We would like to see it made a State, but they do not seem to be disposed at Washington to left us come into the Union yet. The Territory is Democratic by three or four thousand majority and would probably be carried for the Democratic if it were made a state. I am a Republican mymajority and would probably be carried to the Democrats it it were made a state. I am a Republican mysell but think Cleveland could carry it against Blaine. Major Blaine was in our Territory for a long time and has recently gone back there for his health. He has also a brother in-law who is a citizen of the Territory."

Business men from the far West who come to New-York have accomplished the teat of measuring dis tance is in this country until they speak in the most philosophical way of great journeys that would appal the ordinary Eastern man. Thus E. L. Bouner, of Montana, cisually mentioned the fact that he was going to take a little trip for his health. Mr. Bonner, is the head of the largost lumber concern in Montana. When inquiry was made about his proposed trip he said that with his wife and daughter he was going to run over to San Francisco and atterward down has said that with his wife and daughter he was going to run over to San Francisco and afterward down into Mexico to spend a month. His reply was given in much the same tone that a New-York City man would use in speaking of going to Philadelphia or to 1 oston. Mr. Bonner, by the way, is a Democrat of the old school, but in talking about the conduct of the present Administration be was bitter in his expressions. He said among other things that the policy of the Admin-istration with reference to the public ands has been such as seriously to impair the growth and progess of the Territories. This is the general comment of re-idents of Territories regardless of their party prefer-ences.

A pushing Western man, who has been making his ray vigorous y in New-York City, is General John B. Gray, vice-president and manager of the American Gray, vice-president and manager of the American Brake Company. He is a nephew of the late Dr. Gray, who was a noted homocopath of physician. The General was born in Missouri and was for several years Adjutant-General of that State. During the war a large amount of money was advanced by Missouri for the purpose of arming Union men and soldiers. The amount reached far up in the millions, and when it began to oe the policy of the General Government to pay such expenditures of the States, the General was sent to Washington to present the claim of Missouri. The mission was a tedious one but he finally accomplished it to the satisfaction of the State. General Gray is a man of medium size, with a military air, a plump figure, round lace, high forehead, slightly gray har and mustache and goatee. He might be taken for a brother of General Joseph R. Hiswley, of Connecticit, on account of his resemblance to the statesman of the Nutneg State. He has demonstrated the fact that he is a pushing and energetic business man.

HIS MAJESTY'S FIRST PARTY.

From The London Bully News, Feb. 17.

A children's party is to be given this week at the Royal Palace of Madrid. The invitations are issued in the name of his Majesty Alfonso XIII., whose two sisters are to do the honors. The King is to don his first short freek on this occasion, and will be aressed in yellow satin, under old Castile lace, with a sash in the colors of Castile. Reduced copies of the insignia of his diderent orders will be attached to a light chain made to fit his neck. The youthful King already walks. He is to stand at the door of the suite of rooms in which the children's dance is to be given, and to hand an artistic memorandum book to each of the guests. Should he be too tired, a nerse, flanked by his governess and a chamberlain, will hold him in he arms. Two grandsons of the Emperor of Brazil, and sons of the Princess Imperial, are to be at this party.

PROSPERITY IN CALIFORNIA.

THE RAINFALL - SETTLERS - UNIVERSITY NOTES-PERSONAL AND THEATRICAL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 .- It has rained nearly very day this week and the total rainfall for the season is well up toward the average in most counties. The smallest rainfall is about Fresne and Merced, where four and four and a half inches are recorded. All along the coast where it was thought in December that wheat would be ruined by drouth, from seven to ten inches have fallen. In this vicinity and throughout Central California the rainfall has been about fifteen inches, while in the northern counties the fall has been from fifteen to twenty-five inches. From all parts of the State come reports of excellent crops. bhough the acreage is much smaller than last year.

Various sections of the State are enjoying The southern health resorts are crowdboom." ed with tourists, but the tide is now setting northward. In Fresno, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties great efforts have been made to attract settlers. The resources of the counties have been set forth in pamphlets and immigration so cieties have been formed. Contra Costa County. which lies just across the bay from San Francisco. is also to compete for settlers, its large land-owners having agreed to divide their ranches and sell them in small tracts of ten acres or more. The land is well adapted to grapes and fruit and is within forty miles of this market.

The death of ex-Judge McKee on the very day after Chief Justice Morrison died removed the most preminent applicant for a vacant seat on the Supreme Bench. Judge Morrison was not a great lawyer nor a judge who distinguished himself, but he was an honest, conscientious man. Among the leading Democratic lawyers who are mentioned for the vacant place are Samuel M. Wilson, J. P. Here and William T. Wallace-all sound constitutional lawyers.

Professor Richard A. Proctor's criticism of the Lick telescope and prophecy that it will be a disappointment, aroused local astronomers and scientists. Both President Holden and Professor Davidson point out the fact that the telescope will unveil stars of one decree fainter magnitude than can now be seen, and there is a good pros-pect that it will add to kn wledge of Mars.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University of California this week a committee was appointed to select a successor to President Holden, who desires next summer to assume the management of and caused linear indigates and the promoter of various enterprises in his part of the country. He formerly lived at Portland, Oregon, \$400 for the expenses of some Eastern lecturer to come out and deliver a lecture on the D. O. Mills anniversary. It was also decided to hang a portrait of Mr. Mills in the lecture room of the Mills Professor of Philosophy.

The plans for a children's playhouse in Golden Gate Park, for which the late ex-Senator Sharon bequeathed \$50,000, have been decided on and work will soon be begun. The building will ! in the modern Romanesque style, with a central tower. Its chief feature is a large playroom. 1,300 feet square, lighted by plate glass windows

The keel of the new cruiser Charleston will soon be laid at the Union Iron Works, the slip being nearly ready. All the iron for the ship is being rolled here at the Pacific Rolling Mills, but the steel will be brought from the Carnegie Works

climatic map of the State, showing by colors the mean temperature of the different sections for

Carleton has done badly with "Ermini-

The exports by sea from this port during February were: Merchandise and produce, \$1,926,727; wheat, 429,657 centals; flour, 83,719 barrels; bar-ley, 9,500 centals; quicksilver, 508 flasks; salmon. 16,474 cases, valued at \$80,846; treasure, \$1.456,167; wine, 104,793 gallons, valued at \$50,460.

# CHICAGO FIFTY YEARS OLD.

### FOUR-SIDED CAMPAIGN - VALOR RE-WARDED-AMUSEMENTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, March 5 .- The city election will occur on the second Tuesday in April. The Labor canpast and promises well for the future. The mining didates have already been placed in the field and the ticket is strictly Socialistic. The canaddate for Mayor, Robert Nelson, is a man unknown to the public except as a chief of a Knights of Labor assembly. The other candidates are equally obscure. It has been intimated that if the Democrats nominate one of three or four men who have been recognized as friendly to the Socialistic movement, Nelson will be dropped and the candidate of the Democracy supported. There is very little foundation for the statement, and the fact is now clearly apparent that four tickets will be in the field, the Prohibitionists having placed a candidate for Mayor in nomination. It is well assured that owing to this division of political forces the Republicans will carry the city, and as it already has political control of the county, the fact will have an important bearing upon State

politics. It has been proposed to arrange for an extensive military encampment in Chicago, in September, to mmemorate the semi-centennial anniversary of the city's foundation. A committee has obtained the promises of the Department officials at Washington to give all proper encouragement to the enterprise in their power. An invitation will go to the various European nations to send bodies of troops to represent them, but the promoters of the affair uo not, apparently, anticipate that any general response will be made, and it is regarded as doubtful whether any forcisn soldiery whatever will be present. The promoters, however, do expect to have in attendance a good representation of the three arms of the regular service, together with a force of marines, and a strong effort will made to induce regiments from the Eastern, Southern and neighboring States to be present.

The awarding of two medals for bravery to Are those whom a confirmed tendency to billiousness, subject members of the Fi.e and Police Departments this to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver week was made the occasion of a parade and disby the departments yesterday. cipients were Marshal Edward D. Murphy and Omeer James Breeman. The former is given the in burning buildings within a year, and Officer arcanan by a remarkable exhibition of prowess and courage prevented a horse attached to a buggy from plunging into the Chicago kiver, thereby saving three people from almost certain

Mr. Henry E. Dixey has reappeared here with "Adon's and has had very large audiences at the Chicago Opera House during the week. The burlesque is on for a run. Miss Agnes Herndon

in "Forget-Me-Not" has concluded a two wee tickets for the Patti engagement has only been fairly large.

# MILITARY BUGLE NOTES

CALLING SOLDIERS TO THE CAPITAL.

COMPETING FOR PRIZES-PROMOTIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD. The National Guard camp to be established in Washing ton in May promises to bring together the largest gather ing of troops from all the States that has been seen since

shadow of the Washington Monument, and there will be ample accommodation there for all the soldiers that are likely to respond to the invitation. The object is to pro-mote military efficiency by competitive drills and other methods, and to make an exhibition of military strength that will demonstrate the importance of giving National aid to the States in the maintenance of a uniformed militia. Money prizes, guidous, medals in gold, silver and bronze, and silver trophies for armory decoration are among the prizes to be distributed. Camp George Washington, as it is to be called, will be opened with appropriate ceremonies on May 23. The exercises will last for a week. All arms of the service will be represented and the attendance of a large contingent from nearly every State is assured. The entries for the various prizes will close on April I. S. E. Wheatiey is the chairman of the committee charged with arranging the details and General Albert Ordway is vice-chairman.
It is expected that a platoon of the 2d Battery, Cantain
Ferdinand P. Earle, will be at the camp with its Gatling
guns, and companies of infantry from various parts of the State are going. No regimental organization from this city or Brooklyn has as yet signified its intention to take part. From various points in the South and Westlarge delegations will attend.

There is a difference of opinion among National Guard officers in regard to the advisability of encouraging competitive drills among rival military organizations. Emulation is regarded as an excellent thing leading to develpment and increased efficiency, but the sting of defeat is hard to bear and sometimes produces bitterness of feel-ing, the existence of which is not desirable. As far as is known no such feeling has resulted from the competition between the bayonet squals of Companies D of the 12th mon time, and marking time were well done, as were the wheelings and the "left turn." The march to the rear was badly executed, and the alignments might have been more perfect. In fixing and unfixing bayonets one of the men was slow. The bayonet drill was excellent. The squad drilled only fifteen minutes. It consisted of twelve men besides its commander, while that of the other companies had only ten men beside the instructor. When the competition was over the judges—Colonels A. P. Stewart, of the 11th Regiment; Colonel James H. Jones, of the 12th Regiment, and First Lieutenant David Wilson, of the 2d Battery—after a brief consultation, advanced to the centre of the ball and Lieutenant Wilson announced their decision. He said:

Officers of the National Guard, ladies and gentlemen; The

Officers of the National Guard, ladies and gentlemen: The unique have asked me to announce the decision. The drill was very close, but the decision is in favor of the aquad of Company 0, 12th Regiment.

climatic map of the State, showing by colors the mean temperature of the different sections for the convenience of prespective settlers.

Baldwin Gardiner, the broker who failed in the December panic of the Mining Stock Exchange and who fled to Tahiti, has now compromised with his credit rs for forty cents on the dollar.

Jules Tavernier, the artist, who has been for several years in the Sandwich Islands, made some striking sketches of the recent cruption of Mauna Loa.

Miss Jeffreys Lewis, the actress, has been granted a divorce from her husband, J. A. Maitland, on the ground of desertion and failure to provide. Maitland lived like a lord on the actress's carnings and then requited her by beating and other abuse. A peculiar feature of the case and one which it was thought would bar his had a child by an actor named Mainhall only a few weeks are. The judge seemed to ignore this little irregularity.

The demand was so great for seats for Mr. Edwin Booth's first night that an auction was held. The preniums paid amounted to \$2.800. The private sale for other nights is large and assures a btilliant success.

Clara Morris made a hit in "Rence."

Carleton has done badly with "Erminic." His company is so much inferior to the one he brought out there before that comparison is odious.

phies and the gold, silver and bronze medals for recruiting offered by the Veteran Association will also be presented.

Captain L Frank Barry, of Company I, 71st Regiment, and Wright D. Goss, of Company K, in the same command, are spoken of as candidates for the position of Major of that regiment in place of Frederick Ropper, promoted to the Lieutenant-Coloneky. Both are experienced and capable officers.

The marksmen's badges for 1886 will be presented to members of the 14th Regiment who have qualified on March 16, when the command will be reviewed by General McLeer. They will be distributed by Major George L. Fox, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade. General Thomas H. Barber, the Assistant Adultant General Onto the staff of the First Brigade, was graduated as West Point in 1867 and served in the artillery and afterward on the staff of General Hanceck, resigning on July 1, 1885. He is a man of wealth and has leisure to devote to the duties of his position. It would be to the advantage of the National Guard if more men of his social standing, military experience and capacity could be induced to accept responsible positions.

Colonel Michell has been tentered an informal reception by the officers of the 14th Regiment, It will take place at the armory next Saturday evening. Many noted military men are expected to be present.

Serge-int A. M. Pressinger, who was decorated with the Finch medal as the best drilled man in Company C, 224 Regiment, is regarded as one of the best instructors among the non-commissioned officers of the First Brigade.

The return ride match between Companies D and H of the 32d Regiment was won by the former with a score of 431 to 355.

William A. Gouch, who was elected Second Lieutenant of Company A. 71st Regiment, last Fuesday evening, was formerly a sergeant in the 4th Separate Company of Yonkers.

Surgeon J. Freeman Atwood, of the 14th Regiment, and Assistant surgeon C. D. Reasley, of the 3d Baitery, have received their commissions. They will be valuable accessions to the

The Examining Board of the 1st togging and next Wednesday evening at the armory.

\*\*CONGRESSMAN GLOVER'S BRIDE.\*\*

Washington Letter to The St. Low's vilote-Democrat.\*\*

Representative Glover has left all cares behind and gone off for a long wedding trip to California, and on his return to Washington next fall will selved a house for his bride and set up a Benedict's establishment. His wedding gift to his bride was a necklaso of diamonds with a moonstone pendant, and Mrs. Patten gave her daughter a handsome sliver teal service. St. Louis friends sent on many handsome pieces of sliver, and Nevada friends here remembered the bride with silver offerings. By her fataer's will the bride came into possession of halt of her fifth of the catate when she breame of age, and the rest remains in the hands of Mrs. Patten during the latter's little. Each of the five daughters will inherit in all something over \$300,000, and they are the best dressed of any of the heiresses of this senson. The Patten fortune was made by one of the audden jumps of Nevada silver mines in the great days of the Comstock lode, and under the wise management of Mrs. Patten, the estate has gone on increasing, and doubled itself during the years she spent in Europe with her daughters. She is a woman of great business shrewdness and ability, and her investments in Washington real estate two years ago have been most fortunate.

\*\*FASING CRANKS OUT OF VIEW.\*\*

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From Gattonant's Meastinger.
The two Italian fasting men who coently filled ea large a space in the papers have sturned to their former obscurdy, and neither has squired the fortune which they hoped would be the reward of their privations. Merlatti has descended it in the magnificent apartment at the Grand Hotel to a small room in an outlying quarter near the Porte de Saint Onen. He has never recovered his health, and the 2,000 frances he received have long been spent. Sucet has no been more fortunate, and has left Paris with unsettled claims hanging over him from his Barnum, from the landlord of his apartments in the Rue Lepeletier, and from the contractor for his buffet.

complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood eredit of having saved eleven peo, le from death and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it to one of the most common, of maladies. There, is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unplease ant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public ant the medical profession that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily feit, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disinvigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and blaider com-plaints and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Mo. lover, it is the grand specific